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TOWN 11-8
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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 18TH MARCH.

IT is likely that during the next financial year four millions sterling will be borrowed in the London market for the extension of railways in India.

NEWS from the frontier is to the effect that some intertribal fighting has taken place between the tribes that are hostile to the Amir.

THE Russian papers make it tolerably clear that Ishak Khan has had his quarrel against the Amir taken up with some effect by his Russian friends. A correspondent of the *Novoye Vremya*, states that Ishak Khan is now living in a *kibitka*, in a yard near a bazar of the native town, attended by a large number of armed Afghans. They were not asked, it seems, to lay down their arms when they crossed the Russian frontier. Ishak Khan himself told the correspondent, on being questioned, that he held himself at the orders of the Czar.

THE Corporation of the City of London has presented to the Maharajas of Patiala and Bhawalpur medals struck in commemoration of the visits of native chiefs and others to London at the time of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

RUMOURS are current of the approaching betrothal of Prince Karl of Sweden and the Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Karl was born in 1861, and is the third son of the King of Sweden. The Princess Victoria was born in 1866, and is the second daughter of the Empress Frederick. It may be remembered that her intended betrothal to Prince Alexander of Battenberg caused no little sensation last spring. Prince Karl was in Berlin in 1886, and was a great favourite with the then Crown Prince.

H. H. THE Nawab of Moorshedabad has presented to Father Lafont, for the scientific Museum of St. Xavier's College, a valuable time-piece, showing mean and sidereal times on six dials, the day and month of the year, and causing the diurnal revolution of two globes, a terrestrial and a celestial one, placed on the top of the instrument.

A MOVEMENT is on foot for giving a dinner in London to Lord Dufferin. It is desired to make the occasion a thoroughly national one, and Anglo-Indians are warmly co-operating towards this end.

AS WAS to be expected, the recent and numerous "Beauty Shows" which have taken place in various Continental cities have put into the heads of certain Parisians to organise a similar show for the approaching Exhibition. The condition and general arrangements of the show are original. Black and yellow "beauties" will be allowed to compete, and the Asiatic competitors will have equal chances with their Circassian rivals. All the "beauties" will have to wear a uniform dress, and no jewels will be allowed. There will be no special jury, but the decisions will be given by universal suffrage, the spectators voting as at an election. The most successful competitor will be called the "Queen of Beauty," and will obtain a prize of 30,000 francs, or £1,200 sterling. The show will take place in April.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, it seems to be thought, stands a good chance of succeeding Sir Arthur Gordon as Governor of Ceylon.

THE Maharaja of Nepal has sanctioned the carrying out of the water-supply scheme for the city of Khatmandu proposed by Mr. Finnimore. The cost of the work is estimated at about four lakhs.

IT is probable that not many years will elapse before the construction of another great Indian line—the East Coast Railway—will be undertaken. Sir Guildford Molesworth and Colonel C. J. Smith, R. E., acting under the orders of Government, lately made a reconnaissance between Bezwada and Cuttack with a view to determining how far it might be feasible to connect Madras and Calcutta by a coast line, and they have reported themselves conclusively in favour of the scheme. The chief engineering difficulty to be surmounted lies in the bridging of three large rivers, the Kristna, the Godavery, and the Mahanadi, while the chief commercial objection is that the steamer competition by sea must seriously interfere with the traffic of the proposed line. The late Consulting Engineer and his colleague make light of both objections, and urge moreover that the line will afford important advantages as a protection against famine. In this connection they point out the precariousness of the sea route, recalling as an instance thereof the Orrissa famine of 1866, when steamers laden with food were unable to land a bag, and put back to sea with it before the eyes of starving multitudes.

TUESDAY, 19TH MARCH.

IT is proposed to start a survey school at Simla for the purpose of training officers as explorers, and in connexion with the proposal the typographic branch of the Survey Department may be moved from Dehra to Simla, so as to bring it in closer connexion with the Intelligence Department.

WRITING from India, Mr. Caine says nothing has impressed him more than the fact that he has addressed audiences of natives from 500 to 2,000 in number in many large towns here, all of whom understood him as perfectly as if they were in Manchester, Birmingham, or Glasgow. "When," he adds, "the present generation of Indian boys comes through their English schools and colleges into the full life of manhood, who shall then learn that there has come into existence an undoubted national sentiment, which we shall be compelled to develop into national life, by wise and timely concessions, if we are to continue to rule India. These are my own convictions, but I find them shared by every official who is known to care for the best interests of the Indian people."

LORD CROSS, in a despatch on the Hazara Expedition, acknowledges the receipt of the papers on the subject forwarded by the Viceroy. He adds :—"I have perused the papers with much interest, and have now the pleasure of communicating to your Excellency my cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by you in respect to the skilful manner in which the operations have been conducted, and the satisfactory results that have been achieved, which reflect great credit on General McQueen, and the officers and troops under his command."

IN answer to Mr. S. Smith, Sir John Gorst said in the House of Commons on February 28 :—'The Secretary of State has reason to believe that the most friendly communications took place between the hon. member for Barrow (Mr. Caine) and the authorities in India during his recent travels in that country, and that the valuable observations and statements contained in the letters of the hon. member have been brought to the notice of those authorities by the hon. member himself. The excise law and excise administration vary in the several provinces of India according to the diverse circumstances of each province, and it would be unwise, in the judgment of the Secretary of State, to attempt the imposition on the local Governments of one rigid system for the whole of India. The policy, however, which is uniformly inculcated on the Governments both by the Secretary of State and the Government of India is to make the repression of intoxication and of the use of deleterious drugs the first object of their excise legislations and administration, and to treat the raising of revenue as a purely secondary object. To this policy the Secretary of State has reason to believe that all the local Governments in India are using their best efforts to give effect, and they will no doubt derive material assistance from the researches of the hon. member.'

SIR CHARLES DILKE's first article on his recent visit to the Indian North-West frontier appears in the *Fortnightly*. In it he only glances in passing at the issues between England and Russia. He concerns himself chiefly with a description, and a very valuable and picturesque one it is, of what he did and saw and learned during his recent sojourn with Sir Frederick Roberts. Sir Charles Dilke met almost every Englishman on the North-Western frontier who is capable of placing him in possession of the facts of the situation, and in next month's *Fortnightly*, he will state some of the conclusions at which he has arrived as the result of his second trip to India. In twenty years things have changed vastly, in India as elsewhere, and the views held by Sir Charles after his visit in 1867 have been generally modified, and in some cases entirely reversed, by his visit in 1888. In 1867 he did not believe it was in the power of Russia to introduce civilisation into Asia; to-day he avows that it is. In 1867 he ridiculed the possibility of Russia ever invading India; to-day he acknowledges that the impossibility is not quite so assured.

WEDNESDAY, 20TH MARCH.

THE Emperor of China was married with great pomp on the 26th Feruary. The Foreign Ambassadors were refused permission to congratulate the bridegroom in person.

Professor Max Muller recently delivered an interesting and instructive address on the lessons of antiquity before the students of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching. The Professor showed how much there is in antiquity to admire and for which we ought to be profoundly grateful. The Universities are a link between the past and the future, and it is the duty of the present to preserve and hand down the stores of knowledge which have been accumulated during centuries. Our debt to our forefathers could not be better illustrated, perhaps, than in the arts of life which distinguish civilisation from barbarism. To the Egyptians we owe writing and reading; to India figures; to Babylonia dials; and to Greece and Assia Minor coins. The lecturer paid a special tribute to the benefits which the system of figures derived from the East had conferred on mankind. As regards the teaching in the Universities, Professor Max Muller denied that it was antiquated and useless. "They were told," he said, "that they taught dead languages, dead literatures, dead phylosophy, as if there could be such a thing as dead philosophy! Certainly, it requires much courage in these days to declare that Greek is a dead language or Plato a dead philosopher.

AGHA JAN, Agent of the Ameer of Cabul, applied recently to the Punjab Government to be permitted to locate a post near the Shabkadar Fort, for preventing traders using the Tartarra and Kharappa routes, and forcing them to keep to the Khyber line in order to realize the tolls on such trade; but the Government considered the proposal inadmissible.

A FEW days more will see the completion and formal opening of yet another of those great triumphs of engineering which must for ever mark the progress of the English in India during the latter half of the nineteenth century—the Sukkur Bridge, which will be named after His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, and not after Lord Reay as previously announced. To understand the chief difficulties that the Engineers had to contend with, it is necessary that we should have some idea of the river Indus at Sukkur. The steam flows here with great force, being more or less confined by high banks, and the channel being blocked midway between Old Sukkur and Rohri City, which stand on its right and left banks respectively, by the large irregularly shaped island of Bukkur. The two channels formed by this island unite below it, only to be again broken by the small island of Sadh Bela. This was the spot chosen for what is known as the Island Crossing. Below this, on the right bank, a nose of land projects into the stream, and this was the spot selected for the Point Crossing. Some way below again, where the river has considerably widened, is the spot selected by Mr. Campbell and called after him.

THE formation of the river bed proved a very serious obstacle; but it was evident that sooner or later the Indus must be bridged, but where and how? Previous to this, many Engineers had been connected with these questions. Examinations of the river-bed, and the questions of site and design were argued and re-argued. Sir Theodore Hope and Sir Guilford Molesworth finally decided on the present site at what is known as the *Hadji Moli* Crossing, which, like the Rohri Crossing, would utilize the island of Bukkur, but cross from it to the left bank of the river at a lower point. Sir Alexander Rendal prepared a design on the cantilever principle, and from this design the present bridge has been built. Early in November, 1887, the first portion of the bridge

arrived, and construction from the two banks commenced. The Engineers found themselves with huge masses of steel, in which even the rivet holes had been drilled, and these they had to put together, like the pieces of some intricate, complicated, and gigantic puzzle, to form "the Bridge." The mode of erection, the appliances for it, and all the work connected with it were designed and supervised by Mr. Robertson, with several other assistants, and the bridge stands to-day a lasting monument to professional skill, indomitable energy, and untiring devotion to duty under the blaze of the sun.

THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH.

REGULATIONS have been issued by order of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, regarding the opening up of the River Karun and navigation from Muhammerah to Ahwaz to the mercantile marine of all nations "which regulations shall hold good for ten years without fail, after which they will be altered according to the exigencies of circumstances." For a steam vessel—for the going and coming—a tonnage of one kran per ton, and, for sailing vessel, ten shahis as toll and right of way will be levied. Unladen vessels will be charged half tolls. For breach of the regulations, if a steamer 600 Tomans and if a sailing vessel 300 Tomans fine will be inflicted, and the vessel prohibited from the navigation for two years. The transport of arms is absolutely forbidden under the penalty of seizure. Under no pretext whatever will any vessel have the right to protect any Persian subject in any way." "Persons whose presence is detrimental to order and who would cause difficulties by their presence, should not be in the vessel." Every comer must be provided with a pass from his own Government. Shipowners will not be allowed to erect any coal depot, warehouse, shop, caravanserai or manufactory on the banks, but they will be built on the part of the Persian Government or Persian merchants. The navigation being "solely for the purpose of facilitating and stimulating trade and nothing else, on this pretext no political discussion, &c., will be allowed."

SIR JOHN GORST has denied that any responsible officials of the Government of India had said anything which could possibly discourage the loyal and proper aspirations of any individuals, wishing to participate in the Government of India. Fault had been found not with the Congress, but with the action of some people who supported it, as also the language of some of the newspapers and pamphlets published with the sanction of persons taking part in the Congress. It was a false charge to allege that the Government of India had either attempted or desired to exclude Natives from participating in the administration.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY warns England that Russia, and not Afghanistan, is likely to pick a quarrel in Assia, as Russia is longing to cross the Oxus, and place her outposts on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush. In Russian military circles, the view is taken that if a conflict with Abdur Rahman is inevitable, it would be far better to induce it while the Amir is within Russia's reach, and while England does not appear disposed to support him. It is argued, that it would be easy to deal a rapid and decisive blow without entering upon a long and difficult campaign in the interior of Afghanistan. Russia's *prestige* would thus, it is thought, be greatly enhanced in Central Asia.

AN extensive business is being done at present in the United States in the manufacture of paper clothing. The fabric produced is claimed to be cotton goods manufactured for similar purposes.

AN attempt will shortly be made by the electricians of the Berlin Telephone Company to use their telephone wires for transmitting regulating currents to the clocks of the subscribers. Once a day about 5 A. M., all the subscribers' wires will be automatically disconnected and the useful service resumed.

THE following explanation is given why the year 1,900 will not be counted among leap years. The year is 365 days 5 hours and 49 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. Where do these 11 minutes come from? They come from future, and are paid by omitting leap-year every 100 years. But if leap-year is omitted regularly every hundredth year, in the course of 400 years, it is found that the eleven minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII, who improved on Cæsar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisible by 4 should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year, more than paying our borrowing back by omitting three leap years, in three centurial years, and square matters by having leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregery's arrangement is so exact, and the borrowing and paying back balance so closely, that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 368 years.

FRIDAY, 22ND MARCH.

REFERRING to the death of the Crown Prince Rudolph, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The sudden and mysterious death of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria has removed from the scene another of those personalities whose existence was inimical to the execution of the plans of the Bismarcks. The Crown Prince of Austria did not love Prince Bismarck. Neither did he relish the superior air of the young Kaiser at Berlin. It is openly declared that if he had lived to come to the throne he would have been as Russian in his foreign policy as his father have been German. We do not attach much importance to the politics of Heirs-Apparent. The tendencies of a Crown Prince of to-day have often but little relation to the policy of the Sovereign of to-morrow. But, however that may be, the fact is disputed. The Crown Prince Rudolph was a kind of Austrian Frederick III., younger, less excellent in many ways, but still the representative of culture, of peace and of the protest against the militarism which dominates Europe. He was a man of letters rather than a soldier, and he lived in the shadow of dread of Prince Bismarck. He was a friend of the Emperor Frederick's. It is therefore not surprising that the first reflection that is aroused by the news of his sudden and unexpected death is that Prince Bismarck has now one enemy the less."

RUSSIAN authorities have decided to allow ladies to become doctors, with the stipulation that they must only attend on children, and adults of their own sex.

AN American delares that if the money spent in England on drink could be given a person in sovereigns, he might walk around the world at the Equator and drop three at every step without exhausting the supply.

IN a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution by Professor Fowler on "The Pigmy Races of Men," he referred to the curious fact that the "tallest and shortest races in Europe are respectively the Norwegians and the Lapps, living in almost the same region. In Africa, also, the diminutive Bushmen and the tallest race of the country, the Kaffirs are close neighbours." These facts indicate that climate, soil, and other physical conditions have but small influence on human stature, and suggest the question whether it is due to social or moral agency. The comparative history of the Lapps and Norwegians indicates that it may be so. The Vikings were always a fighting race; the Lapps certainly are, and always have been, an exceptionally peaceful people, and the Esquimaux, with whom they are so nearly connected, are the same. The Lapps live on the snowfields of Norway, and the Esquimaux on the bitterest parts of the Arctic regions, just the places to which the weakest would be driven by conquerors who have appropriated the more fertile regions The consequent hardship and semi-starvation would probably stun the growth of the weaker people, while, on the other hand, the conquering warlike race, in the days of hand-to-hand fighting with outsiders, and struggling for chieftainship among themselves, would be continually killing off the feeble and short-armed and multiplying the big men by the "survival of the fittest" for such conditions of mutual murder striving.

ALL kinds of locomotion have been tried in London, but in the course of a few weeks a new and novel method of travelling will be introduced to the public. A person living in South London will be able to take a ticket near the Monument for his home Kensington or Stackwell. He will be lowered down to a subterranean station and be taken in a tramcar under the Thames to his destination. The tram line will be worked by electricity, and the time occupied in conveying him to Kensington Oval—a distance of over two miles—will be ten minutes.

PROFESSOR Archibald, in a lecture on Mr. Edison's latest phonograph, predicted that before long phonographic apparatus would be provided at railway stations and public places of resort, where messages could be produced and reproduced on these "mailing grams," as he called them, which could be transmitted through the post. Among other like uses of the phonograph he mentioned that gentlemen could dictate their correspondence into it, and a lady could afterwards reproduce the letters by a type-writer as the phonograph slowly repeated the words to her. That was not an imaginary idea; it had been done. He also stated that important interviews, as between solicitor and client, could be spoken into the phonograph, which could thus keep a full and permanent record that could be reproduced at any time or any number of times.

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH

THE question whether local bodies in the Punjab should be allowed to entertain *hakeems* or *vaidyas* has been under the consideration of the Punjab Government for some time, and the result is that sanction has been given to their employment under certain conditions. It has been ruled that only in exceptional cases, and as a cheap way of supplementing the ordinary establishment of assistant surgeons and hospital assistants in large towns, where such establishment is insufficient and cannot be increased, or in rural districts where no medical aid can be supplied, may this class of medical practitioners be entertained. They will also be required to pass one of the *hakim* examinations prescribed by the Lahore University, failing which they must show that they are "hereditary" *hakeems*, and have continuously practised the profession for not less than seven years, and have acquired a good local reputaton for skill. The pay or allowance of such *hakeems* will range between Rs. 10 and 15 per mensem, as a grant in aid, on condition that they attend gratuitously on paupers and indigent people, charging only those who can afford to pay.

THE loan made by the British Government to the Mysore State, to meet the expenditure caused by the famine of 1876-78, amounted, on the date of the Rendition, to 80 lakhs of rupees, and the interest payable at five per cent was four lakhs per annum. It was calculated that the whole of the debt would be paid in forty years. But out of the proceeds of sale of the Mysore State Railway, 68½ lakhs were applied to the partial liquidation of the debt, and since then the Durbar has paid two instalments of four lakhs each. A Banglore contemporary now states that the debt was completely liquidated by the payment in December last of rather more than one lakh. The annual payment of four lakhs will be reserved as a fund for redeeming the Mysore Loan Debentures.

IT is claimed that the Japanese owe much of their extraordinary progress in recent years to the total prohibition of the opium traffic. China and Japan are much alike in many respects, and the different policies pursued in the two countries can be very fairly compared or contrasted. The Chinese opium-seller is one of the worst of men, quite as low as the average European liquor seller, and he is rapidly spreading his favorite plague all over the islands of the Pacific. Japan, on the other hand, has been permitted to protect herself, and it is said that she is doing so successfully.

MR. J. R. COLVIN, the Lieutenant-Governor's Private Secretary, is about to quit his present position for that of guide, philosopher and friend to young Nawab of Rampur. It is probable that Mr. J. Strachey, of the 11th Bengal Infantry, eldest son of Sir John Strachey, will succeed Mr. Colvin as Private Secretary.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"There is of course a good deal to be said for the new method of transliterating Indian words, but the attempt to apply it in the case of names which have long been graven in the pages of history in their old form is a pedantic impertinence. In the new edition of Kaye and Malleson's *History of the Mutiny* the craze for theoretic correctness has been carried to its furthest extreme. The sight of the word Lucknow awakens a host of glorious memories, but what of Lakhnao? It conveys nothing except the impression that some one is trying to spell, which is no doubt a laudable desire enough, but not to be indulged when the purpose is to introduce us once again to the scenes of the famous defence. Freeman has not induced the English public to accept Knut for Canute or Eadward for Edward: and any attempt to work a similar revolution in the nomenclature of Indian history will meet the same fate."

THE Printing Syndicate that have taken over the Government contract work, inclusive of the machinery and plant, from Mr. Bruce Ellis, who is retiring from business, are Mr. George Allen, of the *Pioneer*, Messrs. Dare and Nolan of the *Pioneer*, Mr. Eddis, the Government Solicitor, and Mr. Acton, the Manager of the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited. Mr. Acton will, it is believed, take managerial charge of the business.

THE Empress Frederick has taken the very unusual course of publicly disavowing all connection with the *Contemporary Review* attack on the Bismarckian dynasty and she much regrets its publication for it is not to her interest to publicly attack the Chancellor and his son with such extreme bitterness.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Monday*, the 25*th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject Hydrokinetics. Motion of Solids in Fluids.

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E., on *Wednesday*, the 27*th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Wave Motion.

LECTURE: by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E,. on *Thursday*, the 28*th Inst.*, at 3 P.M

Subject: Hydrokinetics. Waves in Liquids.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M, D.,

Honorary Secretary.

March 23rd, 1889.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1889.

THE *ENGLISHMAN* TO THE RESCUE.

IT is the duty of an advocate to defend his client, and the *Englishman* is, therefore, in duty bound to come to the fore whenever the Bengal Government is attacked for its shortcomings in regard to the people of this country. It is, however, not a part of the duty of an advocate to misrepresent facts,—indeed it is held unprofessional to do so—and our contemporary has gone out of his way to misrepresent us in his remarks in reply to our article on the question of the Damodar embankments. Adverting to the natural inference about selling out the Zemindars with a view to annul the Permanent Settlement to which we referred, he says: "Those who run may read how absurdly the writer travesties the beneficent motives of Sir Steuart Bayley's Government." This is quite unfair and unbecoming in the face of the protestation we made in the article and which the writer had read and had before him. The protest runs thus: 'Far be it from us to hint that Sir Steuart Bayley would ever stoop to so Machiavelian a procedure,' and this should have left no room for charges of travesty, banter, irony, sarcasm and the like, such as the remarks of our contemporary would suggest. Turning from Sir Steuart Bayley to the Government of Bengal, we certainly had our apprehension, and that is the reason why we added, 'we have no guarantee that future Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal would all be counterparts of Sir Steuart Bayley, not to advert to the fact that the policy of Government is regulated by so many considerations that we have no reason to remain satisfied, that nothing crooked shall ever happen.' At the time of writing we remembered the crooked policy that had been enunciated in regard to the revenue sale law, and said that what had been done in regard to one matter might easily be accomplished in regard to another. Since then it has struck us that Sir Frederick Halliday not only enunciated the policy in question in regard to the sale law, but, as Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, he made a beginning as regards the very embankment now in question. He abandoned somewhere near 40 miles of Government embankment on the right side of the Damodar, but he did not remain long enough in office to carry out the sequel of the scheme. As it is, this abandonment has, at a rough estimate of 5 miles width, influenced no less than 200 miles of area. This part of the country was very thickly populated, but taking a low estimate of 500 persons to the square mile, the population influenced by this act of wickedness numbered 1,00,000. Sir Frederick was certainly advised by his scientific staff to abandon the embankment, but he never took the trouble to provide for the safety of the population he consigned to devastation, nor gave an inkling of his project to the public for an expression of opinion. What is more, he was under an engagement contracted in 1804, to keep up, for all time, for an annual payment by the Maharajah of Burdwan of Rs.60,000, this embankment among others, and he never made any abatement in the demand after the abandonment. As far as we are informed the money is extorted from the representative of the Raja to this day. The public at large must be certainly thankful to Sir Steuart Bayley for having published his resolution for an enquiry as to the propriety or otherwise of this policy of a predecessor of his, instead of at once following it up, as he could have well done, and the public is fully justified in discussing the subject, before any definite order is issued. We know not whether our contemporary is inspired as to the intentions of Government in regard to the future; it is obvious that he does not owe the inspiration to the celestials of the Bengal office, and for the terrrenes they are of the earth earthy. He then cautiously says: "there is not a word in the Resolution intimating the intention of Government to abandon any of the public embankments at present maintained at the public expense." However technically true this may be, the way in which this remark has been made is unfair towards us. It suggests the idea to the general reader that we have in our article insinuated that the idea of abandonment had been finally adopted: we did nothing of the kind. We had very clearly said that the project was under consideration, and we quoted the very words of the Resolution to show what we meant. The words we refer to were "that final proposals be prepared, either for dealing with the questions in a comprehensive form, or for finally abandoning as hopeless all further attempts at solving them. The scheme described in paragragh 22 should also be submitted as early as possible. These matters will, therefore, be at once taken up by the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, where the necessary orders will be issued." These words coupled with the fact that the Resolution dwells so much on the difficulty of keeping up embankments and the solicitude of Government to avoid heavy expense, left no room in our mind to suppose that the policy of abandonment was so very remote as our critic will have us believe. We, therefore, thought it our duty to point out the evils which we apprehend from the possible abandonment. We thought it proper to take time by the forelock and point them out, instead of waiting for the Resolution of Government, when our objections would be too late. The question of compensation in connection with the subject is of grave—nay of vital—importance, and it is the one which had not been noticed at all by Government, and the Government to come to any final orders without reference to it, would be hazardous to the people at large. Those who advocate the decision of the whole question without reference to this important factor, advocate what is wrong and injurious to the people. We only hope that there is no such disposition on the part of Government as of burking the consideration of this all-important factor. We hope that those who advocate the omission, are only mistaken and not impelled by a designing mischievous motive.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI ON BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

LORD SALISBURY'S "blackman" recently delivered an able and instructive lecture before the Sunday Lecture Society at the Tyne Theatre, Newcastle. The occasion, as the Chairman, Dr. Spence Watson, pertinently observed, was a peculiarly interesting one. A large number of Englishmen met together to listen to "An Indian's views about British rule in India." It is doubtless most desirable that the English people should know what their Indian fellow-subjects think of that rule; and no one is better fitted to discuss this important subject than Mr. Nowroji, who has for years made it a special study. Dr. Watson remarked: "This was not a party questions in any shape or form. It was something higher, because it was a case in which the honour and good name of England are concerned." We hope very earnestly that all Englishmen who deal with Indian affairs at home should carefully bear in mind that India is not a party question, and that if it were made the sport of party politics in England, the result would be a great misfortune to this country. Mr. Nowroji began by assuring his hearers that it was the firm conviction of his countrymen that the English nation meant well for the people of India, and that it was this conviction that sustained the latter in their efforts for the redress of their grievances. That Mr. Nowroji in making this statement correctly described the feelings of his countrymen cannot for an instant be doubted. They have very great confidence in the sense of justice and love of fair play, which they know very well are the distinguishing characteristics of the right-minded Englishman. They believe that if their wrongs were brought to the notice of their English fellow-subjects, the latter will do their best to see justice done to them at all cost. The misfortune, however, is that it is extremely difficult to make the average British elector to take any interest in Indian affairs; and so long as this lamentable state of things continues to exist, there is not much hope for us. The great thing is to awaken the British public to a sense of their duties and responsibilities towards the unrepresented and dumb millions of India and make them acquainted with the real state of the country under English rule. This noble work, we rejoice to find, Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji is doing his best to accomplish.

In the course of his lecture under notice, Mr. Nowroji gratefully acknowledged the blessings which British rule has already conferred upon India. The most important of these blessings is certainly the Western education which our rulers have been giving us. Mr. Nowroji said:—"This education was the best lever by which to reform the people, and indeed, the only means, for among the Hindus especially, the good could only come from within. This education had been going on for the last sixty years, and it has produced and was producing all the beneficial results foretold by the statesmen of 1833. The English had given them many good things. They had given them education, taught them how a nation could rise in political status, and could be regenerated by Western civilization. They now asked that according to their pledges they (the Indians) should begin to learn the alphabet of it. Up to this time they had taught them book education. They could appreciate their Miltons, Chaucers, and Shakespeares, and their Gladstones and Salisburys, and they wanted also to learn the practical education of what they taught them by books. They were now prepared for it, were feeling their feet, and must begin to toddle. They asked them to advance their political civilization and status." It is for the British people to say whether this reasonable and moderate demand should be complied with, and the future of India depends on the attitude they assume in this matter. Mr. Nowroji remarked with perfect justice that concurrently with all the great advantages and benefits that England had conferred upon India one fault was running all along. "To a certain extent that fault," continued Mr. Nowroji, "was due to foreign rule, and to a certain extent it could not be helped. It was this—that Englishmen went there as foreigners and took the position of administrators of the country naturally displacing so many Natives from the provision which they would have enjoyed if no outsiders had come in. Whatever they got there as foreigners they also carried away from the country. Their salaries and their pensions were always carried away because they returned to England. The difference between the old Mahomedan rule, therefore, and the British rule was that the Mahomedan invaders when they came to the country became the Natives of the country. A certain number came and settled down, and no more came after them. The English was something like a yearly invasion, and so many going to India and coming back as it were with so much booty. The result was that a drain set in out of the produce of the country." This drain, it is needless to say, is one of the chief causes of the impoverishment of India under British rule. Nadir Shah is supposed to have carried 32 crores of rupees worth spoil from India. The annual drain under English rule now amounts

to 20 crores nearly. It could not be expected that any country could rise and prosper under such circumstances. In order to put a stop to the drain which is impoverishing India the substitution of cheap Native for costly European agency is absolutely necessary. Imported labour must necessarily be dearer than indigenous labour. As Sir William Hunter puts the case India cannot afford the present foreign agency. "That agency," Mr. Nowroji urged with great force, "must become Native gradually, and it must be set about earnestly. The Indians wanted the English to fulfil their pledges which would be the only remedy for all the evils that India was suffering from, and would suffer from until that policy was changed. 'Fulfil your pledges' was the first, second and last cry of the Indians, who only asked for a gradual diminution of the English agency till it left the general administration in the hands of the Natives, though that might be at a distant date. The English pledge was that the Indians should have a fair field and no favour. The Indians asked for nothing more. The question was how they were to accomplish that, and fortunately every thing the Indians laid before the British public had already been anticipated by English statesmen. English and Indian simultaneous examinations would be a great benefit to Indian education. There was no reason in the world why they should remain under English rule, and that change which they insisted upon from that large point of view was the only remedy for their grievances, should not be made. Indians held that the competitive examination should not be confined to England alone, but given also to India." We have always strongly urged in these columns that the great question of fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of educated Natives in the matter of their higher employment can never be satisfactorily solved until simultaneous examinations are held.

The visit of Lord Salisbury's "black man" to Newcastle was also made the occasion for an Indian demonstration in that town. When the members of the local Liberal Club came to know that our distinguished countryman was coming down to their town, they arranged to entertain him at a public breakfast, as the trusted representative in England of the people of India. The proceedings of this entertainment will be read with great interest throughout the length and breadth of the country. Dr. Spence Watson, who presided, introduced Mr. Nowroji in a few well-chosen words. He correctly described Mr. Nowroji as one of the best products of English education in India and alluded to the great public services he had rendered to his country. Dr. Watson reminded his hearers of the pledges which the English people had repeatedly given to their fellow-subjects in India. He said:—"What their intentions were they had declared over and over again that between the English and Indian peoples there should be no distinction of creed, color, or race.* * * They had not fulfilled that promise; they had given the Indian people the blessings of Western education, but they could not educate a man truly without making him think. They could not make a man think without giving him a thirst for those blessings of liberty of which they were so proud. The one thing they had promised the Indian people and which lay almost at the root of this matter, was that they should be fairly represented and allowed to take their share in the administrative work of their own countrymen." These noble words we commend to the Anglo-Indian opponents of the National Congress. These gentlemen should remember that all that the Congress-wallas demand is the fulfilment of the pledges so repeatedly given to them. A clear understanding of this fact will remove a good deal of misconception that prevails among the opponents of the Congress as to its aims and objects. Rabid Anglo-Indian journals tell us that a conquered people like the Natives of India have no rights; but they can surely have such rights as their rulers have graciously conceded to them. They do not now ask for any new concessions, but merely for the fulfilment of the pledges already given to them. Dr. Spence Watson was followed by two members of Parliament—Mr. Thomas Bart and Mr. James Craig—and then Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji addressed the gathering in an admirable speech. He pointed out that one of the blessed results of the education that the English had given the Natives was that the people of India had been consolidated politically, as proved by the National Congress. Such a gathering, as Mr. Nowroji observed, had never taken place in India, and perhaps it would never be surpassed as a means of politically moulding the whole people into one. Mr. Nowroji urged that it was time that India should be represented in Parliament and that one or two Indian members should be sent to the House of Commons. Although the presence of one or two Indian members in the Lower House would be of little practical use, still it would mean the acceptance of a great principle. These members will not be able to exercise any influence upon the decision of the House. Nevertheless, they will give voice to the dumb millions of India, and express their opinions with some authority. It is of the utmost importance that Parliament which is the ultimate arbiter of the destinies of India should have information at first hand. All right-minded persons will admit that without information it is absolutely impossible for Parliament to satisfactorily discharge its duties and responsibilities towards the people of India.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A conference of Missionaries was recently held at Bangalore to discuss what should be the attitude towards the National Congress. The Rev. T. E. Slater read a very able and thoughtful paper on the important subject under discussion. The paper has been published in the current number of *Harvest Field*, and it is a most interesting study. Mr. Slater has conclusively shown that the Congress movement is not a disloyal revolutionary movement calculated to do any mischief. On the contrary, he wishes its opponents to remember that the Congress is only the outcome of the labours of a body of cultured men who some years ago bounded themselves to work for the good of India. After explaining the aims and objects of the movement in the words of Mr. Allan Hume's famous speech delivered at Allahabad just a twelve month ago, Mr. Slater observed:—"The Congress has taken up one of the lines here indicated and aims at the *political* regeneration of India; leaving moral and social matters to be dealt with simultaneously, but elsewhere. And the other day at Allahabad a very successful *social* conference was held. We as missionaries may wish that the social reform movement had come *first* to the front, and should try to show the educated classes that in other lands it *has* come first, and that political advance with social backwards is an anomaly and absurdity; but in a country like India, and with the kind of education which the better classes have had, we could scarcely have expected a different order." We commend these sensible and thoughtful observations to our Anglo-Indian friends who are never tired of telling us that the Congress should discuss questions of social reform. These gentlemen conveniently ignore or overlook the fact that such questions cannot be taken up by an organization like the National Congress. A right-minded man like Mr. Slater sees this clearly, but Anglo-Indians cannot be expected to take such a correct view of the case. It has been well said that nothing clouds a man's reason so much as prejudice.

Mr. Slater rightly holds that the Congress movement is the natural and necessary outcome of the planting of English ideas and education in Indian soil. He says: "The political aspirations which they [educated Natives] now possess, we have ourselves created: and it would be as impossible and unwise to arrest these as it would be to arrest the new industrial activity of the country. The only question is at what pace and by what methods we shall satisfy them, and fulfil the pledges we have given in past years. The Queen's Proclamation, the establishment of the Universities, the enlightened and the enlightening policy of the Government, the specially liberal and conciliatory policies of such Viceroys as Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon; the Local Self-Government scheme, and other similar acts—have all been regarded as distinct pledges that the people shall be raised and have fostered that political interest, of which the Congress is simply the collective manifestation. The conscientious fulfilment of these pledges is what the Congress asks for, and is the pivot on which all Indian problems turn. To my mind the appearance of such a body in a land like India where the people have been for centuries wrapt in superstition, ground down by priest-craft, and cowed by foreign rule is simply marvellous; and I think there is far from being mere rhetoric in the words of a veteran Native statesman that the Congress is likely to become, if it is not already, the soundest triumph of British administration and a crown of glory to the British nation." The National Congress may, indeed, be rightly regarded as one of the most glorious results of English rule in India. Mr. Slater joins with Mr. Caine in hoping that the new Viceroy, by granting the reasonable demands of the Congress will make that powerful organization the valuable servant, instead of the enemy, of the British Government. Of course, no man who has a head over his shoulders dreams of introducing into India Parliamentary Government as it exists in England; but there is no reason why the legitimate and honourable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their countrymen should not be gratified. The desire of the educated classes, as Mr. Slater puts the case, is not to get rid of the Government, but to be admitted to a larger share in it, and undoubtedly there are many men in India qualified to take part in a constitutional form of Government Mr. Slater points out that in all civilized countries the people who pay taxes have a right to be consulted in some way as to how these taxes shall be disposed of. But unfortunately in India the taxpayers have no voice in the passing of the Budget. They do not want to have anything to do with its preparation, all that they ask for is, that it should be laid before some representatives of the people, and not forced upon them. This demand is so reasonable that there ought not to be any delay in complying with it.

All right-minded observers will agree with Mr. Slater that the Congress has already become a power in the land, and secured a recognized position. He thinks that the movement should be not only watched and studied carefully by missionaries, but aided and guided in every possible way. He remarks:—"Without taking any prominent part in political meetings, and far from approving all the proposals of the Congress, we have many opportunities of showing ourselves friendly, and speaking a word in season. And by so doing we shall legitimately gain greater influence over the people. We shall show them that we take a real interest in their advancing national life, and they in return will give us a more willing ear when we speak to them of higher matters * * * Both Native Christians and Christian Missionaries have a grand opportunity now afforded them of showing how Christianity in the West has been the very life of patriotism, of national and political advance and that a community of religion such as Christianity alone provides is the one bond which can hold together diverse races and peoples like those that inhabit India, annihilate their hostile prejudices, and by securing moral and social unity, fuse them into a nation." We hope very earnestly that Mr. Slater's words will have the effect of persuading the Native Christian community as a whole to join this great national movement and the Christian Missionaries labouring in India to give it every possible support.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE Trades Association have elected the following gentlemen to represent them on the new Municipal Corporation :—Messrs. A. Acton, W. H. Phelps, W. M. Osmond and M. P. Gasper. We do not know all these gentlemen, and it is not for us to criticise the way in which special constituencies may exercise their franchise, for they will do what they think best for the protection of their guild interests. The appointment of gentlemen like Mr. M. P. Gasper, the well-known Barrister-at-law, is, however, an indication that the Association is not determined to regard native interests as hostile to their own, for Mr. Gasper is happily one of the strongest and foremost champions that those interests could have. The Port Trust and the Chamber of Commerce have made their elections and have in all cases returned Europeans. With the six elected members and ten representatives of the special constituencies, the European element in the Commission is already sixteen strong, and it may be taken that the Government nominations, which will be shortly made, will make it stronger still. A section of the Anglo-Indian Press is not satisfied with this state of affairs, and has lost all balance of mind by apprehension of fanciful predominance of Babu element. It is strangely enough forgotten that in the matter of taxes and other city burdens this ostracised section of the community has to bear the brunt, and the elections and selections taken together can never sufficiently represent its interest on the Commission under the present constitution, which gives special facilities and privileges to "important minorities," privileges which the doomed Babu could never dream of claiming and much less of being accorded. It, therefore, pains us much to see some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries taking up a decidedly ungenerous and bellicose attitude and doing all to prejudice Government against Hindu claims to the nominations at its disposal, though we are not for one moment apprehensive that Sir Steuart Bayley will do any thing which is not strictly just. All the sections of the community must get their share of the nominations, and Hindoos cannot, and should not, be deprived of theirs, particularly when, as we showed in our last issue, the results of the elections proper show that the ratio between the successful and unsuccessful candidates of each community was maintained with the strictest evenness. If more Europeans or Mahomedans were not elected it was because more did not care to come forward, and we had the gratifying spectacle of Hindoo voters voting *en masse* for European and Mahomedan candidates in various mixed wards and *vice versa*. The electors at all events were not overcome with race prejudices, and we are sure that an enlightened Government would not be influenced by interested persons however keen may be their efforts to mislead it.

We refuse to believe that Sir Steuart Bayley will decline to nominate Hindu Commissioners any more than the fad about "strictly new" Hindoo Commissioners will be given effect to. If a Commissioner has served the Commission faithfully and well he has as much claim on the Government as on his individual constituency, and if his constituency in its blindness, for we shall not say unworthy malice, fail to appreciate his worth, a Government with its heart set upon the promotion of Self-Government will not allow his valuable services to be lost to the Commission. If it did, the power of balancing divergent interests by nominations has been given to it to no purpose, for provision for *apakewastes* and *namkawastes* cannot be its true scope, at least when we have Sir Steuart Bayley at the head of our affairs. In noticing Babu Amritanath Mitra's unmerited and unaccountable overthrow in our last issue, we expressed a hope that he would be nominated by Government, and we have the fullest expectation of our hope being realized. If Coriolanus-wise he was shy of exposing his scars of merit an appreciative Government will know their value and will not throw him over unless plain speaking be regarded as his fault. A more independent, zealous, worthy and painstaking Commissioner it would be difficult to find, and if he is kept out in the shade, the Corporation as a *whole* would suffer a grievous loss.

THE BALLOON ASCENT.

TUESDAY last was a day of intense excitement in Calcutta and the following two days of equally intense suspense. A larger concourse of people than what was seen at Ballygunge the other day, met at the Race Course on Tuesday, to witness Mr. Percival Spencer's Balloon exploits, and His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor graced the occasion by their presence. Mistrusting the Gas Company Mr. Spencer manufactured his own gas on the spot, and there was not supposed to be enough gas to take him and his parachute off. Much rather than disappoint the excited crowd for a second time and stand the taunt and derision of the vast assembly, Mr. Percival caused the parachute to be detached. To the horror of the assembled crowd the partly inflated balloon rose with its daring charge, who retaining his presence of mind repeatedly waved his cap to the crowd and vanished into space after successively veering from south to west, from west to north, from north to east and finally from east to south. A good 6,000 ft. he must have ascended when amidst gathering darkness he disappeared from view and dismay was in every face and a loud wail went after him which, if it could have reached him, must have convinced him how keen was the sympathy for one at whose threatened failure for a second time the crowd was impatient a few minutes before. With a balloon capable of rising 12,000 ft. and of benumbing him with cold at that altitude, or bursting in space or dashing him to the ground with thunder-speed, his situation was truly perilous, for he had not provided himself with the ordinary appliances of saftey valve or ballast and had not even the usual car to seat himself in. Without arms or amunition and without provisions his situation would be still more perilous in the dreary waste of the Sunderbuns or at sea, and the wildest speculations were indulged in as to his fate. Telegrams were at once despatched in all directions, search parties went out, district and Police officers kept up a vilgilant watch, and there was even a proposal to send out a steamer to search the Bay along the coast. Rewards were offered for information, though none could be got for the two following days, and the Viceroy himself was so solicitous about the fate of the daring aeronaut, that His Excellency desired that the very first information should be brought to him. A rumour was heard on Wednesday that he had safely landed at Port Canning and a second on Thursday that he and his balloon were safe in the Sunderbuns. But both these reports were false, and it was not till late at night on Thursday that any definite news could be had. The Sub-divisional officer of Basirhat telegraphed that he had safely landed at Hossainabad in the subdivision, and the report was confirmed by Mr. Spencer himself who returned to town on the following morning. He has had a most wonderful escape and we very heartily congratulate him on it. He will narrate a great many experiences in mid air up above the flat and marshy wastes of Bengal, and we shall listen to it with the greatest pleasure in the shape of a paid lecture or whatever it may be, and let him have a memorial of his daring feat by all means, for he has very richly deserved it. But we would not have him trifle with our nerves any longer and since these sensational feats do not advance the cause of aeronautics as a science to any appreciable extent we think the authorities should strongly set their faces on such fool-hardiness, and will never let a fellow-man launch into eternal space without the ordinary precautionary appliances. Mr. Spencer's aged father, himself an experienced aeronaut, who is in bad health and must have received a very rude shock by the intelligence of his son's disappearance, is to be congratulated on his safe descent.

Mr. Spencer has himself told his story and denies that he was at all flurried or was led into fool-hardiness by the rabble's cries. He was perfectly self-possessed and his ascent in the way it was effected had been thought of beforehand as an unpleasant alternative. He rose to a height of 13,000ft and safely effected his descent at 7-30 P.M. the same evening at a Sunderbun lot called Bastoliabad from where he went by boat to Basirhat *via* Hosseinabad, where Babu Trailakya Nath Sen, the Subdivisional officer received him kindly made him comfortable and sent the first intimation of his safety. From Bassirhat he went to Baraset by *gharry*, where he took rail for Calcutta. The Great Eastern Hotel where he is residing was besieged by many enquirers on Friday, and on Saturday he held a "paid public reception" to receive congratulations on his escape. His Excellency the Viceroy was pleased to grant him an interview and the Maharajas of Bettiah and Vizianagram have made valuable presents as tokens of admiration.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT has been notified that the Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, 2nd April, and will arrive at Simla *via* Allahabad, Lucknow, Hurdwar, and Ambala on or about the 15th idem.

HER MAJESTY the Queen meets the Queen Regent of Spain at San Sebastian to-day.

MR. LAWRENCE has been deputed to Kashmere and his place as Secretary to the Dufferin-Lansdowne fund will be taken by Captain Streatfield, one of the Aides-de-camp of the Viceroy

THE Governor-General in Council has remitted the stamp duty payable on all agreements furnished to, or entered into with, the Public Works Department by contractors for the due performance of their contracts.

A DUTY of Rs. 210 will be levied from the 1st April on each chest of Malwa opium imported into the Pu njab through Ajmir.

THE report of the Calcutta Charitable Society for the last year shows a financial equilibrium. The expenditure tallied with the receipts and the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit has made a munificent offer of Rs. 20,000 towards a building for the accommodation of lepers, which is to be called "Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit's Leper Asylum." Plans and estimates have been submitted, and the matter is under consideration. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beverley has been re-elected President of the Society, and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Moore and the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law C. I. E., its Vice-presidents.

A NOTIFICATION from the Bank of England announces that it will redeem the balance of unconverted three per cent Consols when payn g the half-yearly dividend on the 5th of April.

WE understand that the dowager Maharani of Indore has forwarded a Memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy for the redress of certain grievances. She has prayed the British Government to restore to her the possession of an estate, called the *Khasgi* estate, created by the princes of Rajputana for the benefit of the dowager Maharanis of Indore, of whom Rani Ahalya Bai was the first beneficiary. The proceeds of the estate are devoted to religious and charitable purposes. The present Maharaja has, we understand, taken forcible possession of the estate in violation of the stipulations under which it was created by the original donors, and recognised by the paramount Power. The Maharani has deputed Mr. R. R. Rege to represent her case to His Excellency the Viceroy. In matters of this kind no Court of Justice in British India has jurisdiction; and the representative of the paramount Power alone can take cognizance there of. The questions involved are of the greatest importance from a political point of view; and we feel sure that Lord Lansdowne's Government will deal with them in a manner which will give satisfaction to the chiefs who endowed the property, and the princess who is entitled to it by the original grant.

The Budget having been completed is being circulated among the members of the Executive Council. It will be presented to the Legislative Council in due form on Wednesday and will be discussed thereafter. The two ends are expected just to meet and there is no truth in the rumour that a reduction in salt tax will be effected.

Signor Crispi announces that the Italian Government has resolved to restore the equilibrium of the Budget by reforms which would entail large economies. Such is not the way of *our* Government.

In the House of Commons Sir James Fergusson, replying to a question, said that he regretted deeply the losses sustained by British Indians along the Zanzibar coast during the late disturbances there, but added that they were not entitled to demand compensation from Germany.

Mr. Justice Macpherson, of the Calcutta High Court, takes four months' leave at the end of the next month. Mr. Justice Wilson also shortly goes on leave. It is not yet definitely known as to who will officiate for them.

We are glad to notice that Babu Rajaninath Roy has been appointed to act as Deputy Accountant General of Madras. But when will these officiating periods come to an end and when shall we see men of his worth and calibre confirmed in these posts of honor and emolument? The officiating incumbents have always been known to justify their permanent appointments.

At the meeting of Council on Friday Sir David Barbour presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Ports and Portcharges, and moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, be passed. Mr. Scoble presented the further Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in Lower Burma.

At a meeting of Bankers held at Paris on March 17, the Minister of Finance informed those assembled that fresh capital to the extent of forty millions of francs (£1,600,000) was necessary for the working of the Comptoir. The whole amount was assured before the evening, including a further sum of twenty million francs from the Bank of France. It is understood that the Comptoir will be reconstructed under the title of the "Comptoir National," with a capital of forty million francs, with power to increase it to eighty millions.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening Sir John Gorst, replying to a question, said that the papers in connection with the Crawford case, including the memorial from Mr. Arthur Crawford, had only come to hand the day before and would be dealt with the utmost promptitude consistent with a due deliberation of the important issues involved. Lord Cross, he said, was of opinion that to make any statement at present in Parliament in reference to the case would be injurious to the service.

Some of the ships of the Channel Squadron have been despatched to Tangiers in consequence of a serious question that has arisen between Great Britain and Morocco and which has not yet been settled. It is said that satisfaction is especially required for the murder, at Cape Juby, of a British subject by the Sultan's soldiers, who refuse to allow repairs to the submarine cable to the effected.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah has made the munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 to the Lady Dufferin Memorial Fund. The fund which is intended for a children's ward to the new Zenana Hospital now stands at over 90,000 Rs. The Ward will be fittingly called the Harriet Dufferin Ward.

The Sikkim negotiations which came to a standstill have received some impetus from the presence of Mr. Hart, the representative of China at the scene of operations. The Chinese Amban who first came and had well nigh given up hopes of peace, goes back to Sikkim to reopen the negotiations which will now yield better results, let us hope.

Babu Rajendra Dutt of Wellington Square is suffering from a slight attack of paralysis and causing much uneasiness to his large circle of friends and patients. His well-known charity and medical skill have made him deservedly popular and his early recovery is earnestly prayed for.

That the Civilian Chairmen of Mofussil Municipalities are intolerably high-handed and overbearing is well-known. Here is the latest instance of it, which we reproduce from the official record authenticated by the Secretary of the Municipality. On the 16th ultimo, according to this record, the Chairman, at a meeting of the Suburban Municipality said:—

"There is an additional item of business in the name of Babu Priya Nath Mallik to the following effect:—Babu Priya Nath Mallik to move, "That the lane now called Shumbhoo Mookerjee's Lane in Ward No. 2 be in future called Biswas's Nursery Lane." I do not think there is any objection to this. Babu Priya Nath Mallik rose to move the resolution, but the Chairman put it to the Meeting and declared it to be carried unanimously."

In the programme of the proceedings of the 20th instant we read the following:—

"Babu Rakhal Chunder Ghose, Municipal Commissioner to move with reference to the resolutions passed by the Commissioners at their 11th Ordinary General Meeting, held on the 16th February last, in regard to the change of Shumbhoo Mukerjee's Lane to that of Biswas's Nursery Lane that the record be modified as on the face of it, it is irregular and *ultra vires*. The resolution, said to have been carried *nem. con.* was never moved nor seconded, and could not therefore have been in a condition to be voted for or against, and with respect to the above, to consider an application, dated the 25th February 1889, and another of the 18th March received from the inhabitants of Shumbhoo Mukerjee's Lane, requesting to reconsider the matter."

These proceedings of the February meeting in this particular instance was quite altered and ran thus:—

"There is an additional item of business as produced at the last meeting in the name of Babu Priya Nath Mallik to the following effect:—Babu Priya Nath Mallik to move "that the lane now called Shumbhoo Mookerji's lane in Ward No. 2 be in future called Biswas' Nursery Lane. I dont think there is any objection to this. Mr. O'Brien stated that he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution. On this Babu Priya Nath Mallik formally moved the resolution. Mr. O'Brien having seconded it, the Chairman asked the Commissioners if any one had any objection, and no one objecting, the proposition was carried."

The Chairman admitted the alteration, and attributed the original entry to haste. He stopped all objection at the same time, saying that the objectors should give due notice before they could be allowed to speak. The Chairman was Mr. Grimley?

The *Statesman* says:—"We doubt if any one in Calcutta thinks more highly of the personal character of Mr. Reynolds, than ourselves. We believe him to be a throughly good man, and are glad to see that a demonstration of the respect cherished for him is to be made, on his retirement from the public service. While saying this it would be moral cowardice for us not to say plainly that Mr. Reynolds' administration of the Court of Wards has been a continuous scandal throughout. He appears never to have been able to see the wrong-doing to which he has given his support. Whether it has been from timidity, or from inability to see the real character of the proceedings he has sanctioned, we cannot tell, but it is impossible that we should regret his retirement from the Court of Wards." "This demurer against respect," a correspondent informs us, "will be subscribed to by the bulk of the Native community, as the Court of Wards business was most shamefully bungled." He adds: "Mr. Reynolds was an able and shrewd officer, and acted well enough as a faithful henchman to the authorities; but he was by no means a brilliant officer. This was known to Government, and hence it was that Sir Rivers Thompson postponed him to Mr. Macdonald as his adviser and guide when sitting in Committee on the Tenancy Bill. As Mr. Reynolds was reputed to be a great revenue officer, this postponement at a time when he was a member of the Council told against him. To the Natives of the country he was far from being well disposed, and they very aptly nicknamed him, in the language of the country, "a wet cat" (*Bhije beral*). In all the various race questions which came before him, he evinced a decided leaning against the Natives. He took a potential part in denying elected representatives to the Native community in the Port Commission. His activity in saddling the rate-payers of Calcutta with the burden of the amalgamation of the Town with the Wetdocks is well-known. He it was who largely helped Sir Henry Harrison in depriving the said Natives of much of their influence in the Town Corporation, and it is difficult to cite a single instance of any importance of his sympathy with the children of the soil among whom he flourished as a ruling authority for the whole period of his service. The said children will in future look to the Municipal Act as the most significant memorial of his career in this country.

Colonel Nisbet left Calcutta on Thursday with orders, it is said, to put Kashmir under Commission. The arrangement proposed by the Government of India is said to be to place the State under a Council composed of Native officials, under Colonel Nisbet. Otherwise the position of affairs, it is said, remains unaltered. The result of the Viceroy's deliberations with Colonel Nisbet have not been made public, and it is difficult to understand how the proposed extreme step has been necessitated. A silly rumour has long been started to the effect that the Maharaja could, on being confronted by Colonel Nisbet, ill conceal his complicity in the 'plot,' whatsoever that may have been, and His Highness is said to be very anxious for abdication. The Maharaja may not be distinguished for high intellectual qualities, and his enemies in the State who hope to rise on his ruins may be deeply interested in seeing them effected. There has been an impression in the country for some time past, we care not whether right or wrong, that the Government longs to have absolute control of the resources of the Happy Valley, and Lord Lansdowne cannot act too cautiously in seeing that his Lordship's first dealings with the Native States of India are not misinterpreted.

The rate of exchange for British troops in India has been fixed, we hear, at one shilling and fourpence for three months, commencing from the 1st of April. This is a serious matter to the Government of India which has addressed the Secretary of State on the subject. It has been pointed out that a variation of one half penny in the rupee makes a difference of seven lakhs in the year to the Indian Exchequer.

The latest report from the Ganjam District shows that there has been no rain, and that the dry crops have been injured. Fever, small-pox, and cholera prevail. Some 14,000 persons are engaged in the relief works.

The Presidency Jail escape case has taken a sudden and unexpected turn. It had been supposed that the Magistrate in consideration of the gravity of the case would commit Healy and Warner to the Sessions for trial and they were rearraigned on Monday last when a charge was framed. The prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge, upon which the Magistrate delivered the following judgment: 'You have committed a breach of the law, but I don't look upon it as a very serious breach of the law. On the contrary, I think the jail authorities are more to blame than you are, for their lax supervision, of which you took the opportunity to escape, and any one

would have acted in the same way as you have done if placed in the same position. I sentence you each to six days' hard labour.' The sentence reminds one very strongly of the Bengali proverb about teaching the unruly daughter-in-law a lesson by chastising the daughter. The Jail authorities might have been guilty of ever so culpable negligence and there is no suggestion that they were not. But that, no way palliates the enormity of the prisoners' guilt and the unaccountable leniency of the Magistrate can only put a high premium on such ventures, which will now be regarded as well worth trying. This is pre-eminently a case in which Government should move the High Court against the Magistrate's orders. There has been an attempt to explain away the spectacle of the Jail warder on duty having a gun but no amunition on the night of the occurence, and we are told that he had no gun either, but only a baton which he threw at the runaways. This if anything only aggravates the case. Why should warders be armed with batons only ?

WE much regret to learn that the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitra is suffering from a slight attack of paralysis. His health has not been very good of late and his hard work on the bench has heavily told on it. We trust rest and skillful medical treatment will bring him round soon and we are glad to learn that he is already a little better. The Hon'ble Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose is also in a bad state of health and it is not improbable that he will be obliged to go on leave.

THE Government of India has ruled that the commission paid to servants by employers who derive their income from agriculture is not exempt from taxation under section five of the Income Tax Act. The commission paid to the Managers and Assistants of indigo and tea concerns is, therefore, liable to the tax. The new ruling will have effect from the 1st of April There is some complaint that the ruling has not been made widely known.

As a result of the late visit of Sir Asman Jah and the ministerial party of Hydrabad to Calcutta, the Deccan Mining question has been engaging the serious attention of Lord Lansdowne, and His Excellency had the matter placed before the Executive Council on Friday last. It is to be hoped that the influences which led to the hushing up of the scandal will be dispelled and the Nizam's Government will have all the possible reparation.

ON Thursday last Mr. Bradlaugh moved in the House of Commons that the salary of Mr. Balfour should be reduced. After six hours of debate, during which the Opposition accused the Government of partiality toward the *Times*, the motion was rejected by a majority of sixty-four votes. This is regarded as a part of "the tactics of obstruction in regard to the "*Supply*" question, although it is difficult to see why that should be so. Any proposal for retrenchment may be regarded in that light and the small majority by which the motion was rejected does not show that the House was very unfavorable to it.

CONVOCATION addresses which used in good old days to be confined to congenial literary topics alone, are now being turned to purposes for which they never were or could be intended. The note sounded by Sir Comer Petheram at Calcutta a few weeks ago now finds an echo in Madras, though some aspects of the Convocation address, there are quite accountable, considering that Mr. Sinclair, who delivered it, is the principal of the Church of Scotland mission. He good-naturedly advised the graduates to educate the masses and stimulate the desire for education, for without education they could never have national life. They have received a liberal education; let them give it to their women. Though the national sentiment would for a considerable time prevent their girls remaining in school beyond childhood, they could be supplied with healthy vernacular literature at home. Address ing the scientific students, he appealed to them to promote sanitation in their homes and villages. The address which was good so far at once adopted an unaccountably blatant mood. The graduates were reminded that great social and religious questions were likely to arise which would require careful study and action. They might have to consider whether infant marriage and enforced widowhood should be continued, and every year the lives of thousands of young, bright, and tender girls be blasted and reduced to wretchedness. In such matters they should have the courage of their convictions, and make their voice heard and power felt. In politics they would occupy an important and almost unique position. They were the adopted children of European civilization, and interpreters between the strangers and the Indian people, between the rulers and the ruled. Mr. Sinclair contrasted the position of India in former days with the present, pointing out the benefits of English rule. Then followed a political hit, quite uncalled for by the occasion. 'Was their message', he asked, 'to be one of peace and goodwill, or misrepresentation and concealment? Were they going to stir up hatred where there should be gratitude, distrust where there should be confidence? If so, it were better that they had not been educated. The great democracy in England is waiting to learn the needs and wants of this ancient people; its heart beats with generous impulses, a clear and genuine message from the millions of this land would meet with a generous response, but any attempt to deceive would meet with the robuke which it merited.' Much the wiser course is not to cry before one is hit and nothing would be lost by deferring to administer the rebuke before it is merited.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets :

1. Report on the River Borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and on the Inland Trade of Chittagong and the Orissa Ports, with on notes on Road Traffic for 1887-88.
2. Selections from the records of the Government of India, Home Departmentment, No. CCXLVII.—Reports on publications issued and registered in the Several Provinces of British India during 1887.
3. Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for November 1888.
4. General Report on Public Instruction in the North West Provinces and Oudh, for 1887-88.
5. Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for 1887-88.
6. Tinsleys' Magazine No. 247, October 1888.
7. *Gruntha Rutnamala* (monthly journal in Sanskrit) for November, 1888.
8. A paper to be read before the East India Association by P. M., Tait Esq. on the value of European and Native Life in India and the relative Prime cast of Life Assurance in the that Dependency.
9. Rules for the Guidance of Tehsildars and other servants of Burdhan Kuti Wards' and Tulsighat attached Estates, framed by Moulvi Buzlul Haq.
10. The system of Government in ancient India by Purneudu Narayan Sinha M.A., B. L.
11. Proceedings af the Bombay Provincial Conference held at Poona.
12. Anniversary Address on the Historical Aspects of Indian Geography by Sir William Wilson Hunter K. C. S. I., L. L. L. at a meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society.
13. John Haddon and Co's Illustrated Price List of Type, machinery and materials.

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"ALL NATIONS WITNESSES."

"Prove all things" seems to be the guiding maxim of the people of this age. This would be all right, were it not for the "know-alls" in every community, who are sure that every introducer of a new idea is a "crank," and that every new invention is "utterly impracticable.

The astonishing fact is that in this class educated men and scientists are found. In the days of George Stephenson, the perfector of the locomotive engine, the scientists proved conclusively that a railway train could never be driven by steam-power successfully without peril; but the rushing express trains all over the world show how mistaken they were. Professor Morse was ridiculed when he asserted that he would make the lightning of heaven his errand-boy, and he was told by scientific men that such a thing was impossible. Yet the news of the wide, wide world, as it is given us each morning and evening by the electric telegraph, has made all nations witnesses,

Rev. Dr. Talmage, in one of his sermons, says: "If ten men should come to you when you are sick with appaling sickness, and say they had the same sickness, and took a certain medicine, and it cured them, you would probably take it. Now, suppose ten other men should come up and and say, 'We do'nt believe that there is anything in that medicine. 'Well,' I say 'have you tried it?' 'No, I never, tried it; but I don't believe there is anything in it.' Of course you discredit their testimony. The sceptic may come and say, 'There is no power in your religion.' 'Have you ever tried it?' 'No, no.' 'Then avaunt?' Let me take the testimony of the millions of souls that have been converted to God, and comforted in trial, and solaced in the same hour. We will take their testimony as they cry, 'We are witnesses!'"

The proprietors of Warner's SAFE Cure have received over ten thousand voluntary testimonials to the efficacy of that medicine. They have come from almost every civilised country, and they may fairly claim "it has made all nations witnesses." The evidence comes from all classes. The highest medical authorities, like Dr. Gustav Weber, of Germany, and Richard H. Gunn, M. D., of New York, and eminent scientists like Dr. Andrew S. Wilson and Dr. George Hand-Smith, of London, are among the published witnesses. Hundreds of these testimonials have been and are being published. They can be easily verified- A standing offer of £ 1,000 for proof that any one of them is not true, so far as the proprietors know, is a fair guarantee of their genuinenness. If a man is suffering from any one of the ailments, of which there are so many, growing out of liver and kidney derangement, is it not foolish for him to refuse to try Warner's SAFE Cure when thousands testify they have been cured by it? Thank of it! The men who refuse to believe that anything can be valuable because it is in conflict with old ideas, are the men who "get lift" in this world, and go before tl eir time to try another.

This great remedy, of whose merits people from all quarters of the globe bear willing testimony, can be procured of all Chemists and at the Bazaars, or of Ballantine and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Write Ballantine and Co. for 32-page illustrated pamphlet, which will be sent free, post paid.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Ventnor, writes:—"For many years I have, in private practice, exclusively prescribed the Cod Liver Oil of Dr. de Jongh, for a large and intimate experience of its superiority as a remedial agent in appropriate cases to other Cod Liver Oils ignorantly lauded on account of their comparative tastelessness and lightness of colour. More recently I have had, in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption here, an opportunity of instituting a more extensive and systematic comparison, and I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-BrownCod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. de Jongh's Oil was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 120, High Holborn, London. 34

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*March* 20, 1889.

GENERAL.—Dr. S. J. Manook, Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Singbhum, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in that district.

Mr. H. F. J. T. Maguire, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. C. Dutt, or until further orders.

The services of Babu Gopi Krishna Lall, Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Revenue Department of this Government for employment in connection with the settlement operations in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Mr. B. L. Gupta, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Furridpore, is allowed leave for forty days, viz., thirty-three days under rule 3 and note to rule 2, sections 73 of the of the Civil Leave Code, and the remaining seven days under rule 1 of the same sections of the Code, with effect from the 2nd April, 1889.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, District and Sessions Judge, Cuttack, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furridpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. B. L. Gupta, or until further orders.

Babu Hem Chunder Mitter, Sub-Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for four months, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 20th August, 1888.

Mr. W. O'Reilly, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is allowed leave for one month and ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. J. Taylor, who was, under Notification, dated the 16th March, 1888, appointed on probation for six months to be Tehsildar of the Khondmals, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for one month, under sections 72 of the Civil Leave Ceee, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 9th instant.

Mr. E. E. Lowis, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, is allowed furlough for six moths, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st May, 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. N. S. Alexander, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr. E. E. Lowis, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himsel of it.

Mr. C. H. Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Patna, during the adsence, on leave, of Mr. C. C. Quinn, or until further orders.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiatig Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector Midnapore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. C. H. Vowell, or until further orders.

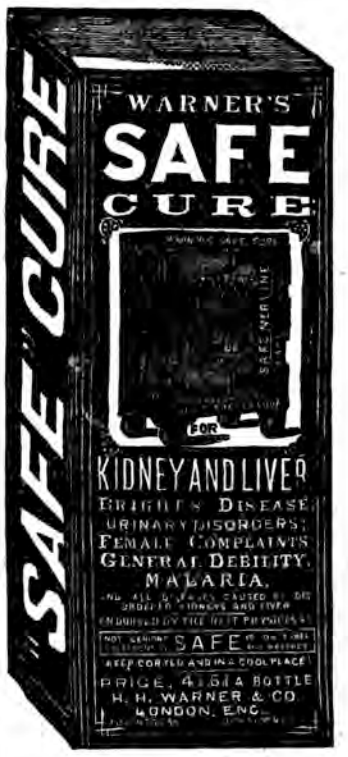
Mr. E. G. Glazier, Magistrate and Collector, Dinagepore' on leave, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, during the absence, on deputations, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, or until further orders.

Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 1st instant.

Ecclesiastical.—The Revd. T. R. Edwards, Baptist Missionary, Serampore, is authorised under section 6, Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians.

The Revd. T. R. Edwards is also appointed to be a Registrar of British and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

The Revd. W. Carea, M. B., a Baptist Missionary, Patna, is authorised, under section 6 and 9 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnise marraiages between persons, one or both of whom is a Christian or are Christians, and to graut certificates of Marrige between persons who are Native Chistians.



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The Revd. W. Carey is also appointed to be Registrar of Births and deaths under Act VI of 1886.

The Revd. W. R. Le Quesne, Pastor of the Union Chapel Dhurmtollah, Calcutta, is authorised, under section 6 of Act XV of 1872, to solemnise marriages between persons, one of both of whom is a Christian or are Christains.

The Revd. W. R. LeQuesne is also aypointed to be Registrar of Births and Deaths under Act VI of 1886.

Registration.—Babu Prokash Chunder Singhi, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, acted as Special Sub-Registrar of Burrisaul from the 3rd December, 1888, to the 10th January, 1889, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Babu Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Berhampore, is appointed to be also Sudder Sub Registrar of Berhampore with retrospective effect from the 2nd February, 1889, vice Moulvi Abdus Samad, transferred.

Education.—Mrs. M. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, Calcutta, is allowed leave for one month under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as she may avail himself of it.

Jails.—Moulvi Seraj-ul-Islam, Khan Bahadur, is appointed to be a visitor of the Presidency Jail.

Medical.—The services of Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Surgeon W. Owen, Civil Surgeon, Maldah, is appointed temporarily to be Civil Surgeon of Jessore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Mr S de Perrot, District Engineer, Bengal and Nagpore Railway, stationed at Gailkera in charge of the Saranda Railway Division is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Singbhum, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babus Akhil Nath Pal and Roy Rajkrishna Kumar Saheb are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates of the Bench at Bally, in the District of Howrah, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Moulvi Abdul Wassay Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Magistrate, Ramporehat, Birbhum, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Suresh Chunder Das, Temporary Deputy Magistrate, Bogra, is vested with powers under sections 110, 133, 186, and 524 of the Gode of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Prosunno Kumar Karforma, Officiating Deputy Magistrate, Bogra, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Moharaj Kumar Jagat Mohunnath Sahi Deo, an Honorary Magistrate of the Ranchi Bench, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose, Munsiff of Cutwa, in the District of Burdwan, on leave, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the same District to be ordinarily stationed at the Sudder station.

Babu Manmotho Nath Chatterji, Second Munsiff of Burdwan, is appointed to be a Munsiff in that District, to be ordinarily stationed at Cutwa.

Babu Amar Chunder Mukerji, Munsiff of Palamow, Chota Nagpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Munshi Mahomed Ali Mia is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Independent Bench at Brahmanberia, in the District of Tipperah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs—Babu Prosunno Kumar Ghose, First Munsiff of Cutwa, in the District of Burdwan, is allowed leave up to the 20th March, 1889, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 5th March, 1889.

Babu Dwarka Nath Bhuttacharji, Additional Munsiff of Dacca is allowed leave for five months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 8th January, 1889.

Advertisements.

DR. LAZARUS'S.

SPLEEN PILLS

HAVE CURED THOUSANDS OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.

Full directions given in wrapper.

PREPARED (ONLY) BY

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,

MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

In bottles at Re. 1-4 *each. Box and packing* 2 *as.*

From MR. E. KIDBY, Dinapore.—"I have always had in mind your wonderful cure of my daughter's illness of the Spleen—She was, as is well known by many given up as incurable—her complaint being chronic:—When you took her in hand I really had no hopes that she would ever have recovered:—I write this thanking you for restoring her,—I have great confidence in your Spleen Pills and the Essence of Chiretta which I recommend to all as a specific for the diseases for which they are given. You have my permission to give publicity to the above for the good of the public.

Mr. Apothecary W. J. Montgomery, Madras Medl. Estabt., writes,—'You are at liberty to publish the following few lines which bear Testimony to the efficacy of your Spleen Pills in the "Pioneer" if you think fit. "I have used Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills in several cases of enlarged Spleen, &c., in all of them the cure was decidedly rapid, though the dose recommended has been found by me too strong for some. I have used nothing equal to it, and would strongly recommend those suffering from the above complaint never to be without taking a course of these pills, and I am quite certain, that these pills will effect a cure when other remedies have failed. Jamna, Decean, 24.8.82.

From J. T. Murray, Esquire, Engineer, I. V. S. R. Flotilla, Sukkur, 11.10.83.—"The vial of Dr. Lazarus's Spleen Pills I purchased of you last month I am happy to say has made a thorough cure of my daughter's (3 years of age) enlarged Spleen. I have no objection to your making this known to the public. 72.

THE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

R. S. ALBERT & Co.'s Compound Phosphoric Elixir is the only safe and reliable Phosphoric remedy for the permanent cure of Impotence, Spermatorrhœa, Hypochondriasis, Seminal Emissions, Brain Wreckage, Lowness of Spirits, Mental Depression, Feeble Digestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite and Energy, and for Nervous Exhaustion caused by worry and overwork, excessive grief, early indiscretions, irregular habits and intemperance. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 Plus packing and postage.

R. S. ALBERT CO'S SPLEEN POWDER.

A specific for enlargement of spleen. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Plus packing and postage.

Full direction and copies of testimonials accompany each Bottle. They can be had post free on application to R. S. Albert & Co. Allahabad. 54.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

An emollient milk for beautifying the complexion, and warranted free from lead or grease. It removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness and Roughness of the Skin; is most cooling and refreshing to the face in hot weather, and produces soft, fair and delicate skin. No lady should be without it.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

Prevents hair falling off or turning grey, and is also sold in a golden colour.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO.

Whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, and sweetens the breath.

ROWLANDS' ENKONIA a pure Toilet Powder in Three Tints, White, Rose and Cream. Ask Chemists and Perfumers for ROWLANDS' Articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England. 67

HOWRAH DOCKING COMPANY,
"LIMITED."

The Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered office, No 5 Bentinck Street, on Friday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the report of the Directors, to pass the accounts for the half year ended 31st December 1888, to elect office bearers, and to declare a dividend.

The Transfer Register will remain closed from the 22nd to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

M. RUSTOMJEE,
Managing Director.

CALCUTTA,
22nd March 1889. 73

NOTICE.
CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders for undertaking the printing work of the Corporation of Calcutta will be received by the Vice-Chairman, and will be opened by him in the presence of the tenderers, who may wish to attend at noon of the 29th March 1889. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for printing work of the Corporation."

The earnest money Rs. 200 to be enclosed with each tender.

The sucessful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of the acceptance of his tender.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The following is the schedule of rates at which the printing work in the Municipal Office is now valued, and the most convenient form of tenders will be to tender under the same heads, or if preferred at a uniform percentage above or below the rates there given, but any tenderer is at liberty to add any further details or explanation he may think requisite.

Schedule of present estimated rates.

			Rs.	As.
Royal tabular form for 100 copies			3	0
½	do.	do.	1	0
¼	do.	do.	0	8
	do.	for 1,000 copies	4	0
Demy tabular form for 100 copies			2	0
½	do.	do.	1	0
¼	do.	do.	0	8
	do.	for 1,000 copies	4	0
Foolscap tabular form for 100 copies			1	0
½	do.	do.	0	12
¼	do.	do.	0	8
⅛	do.	do.	0	4
Foolscap tabular page, intricate for 50 or 100 copies, per page			3	0
Do. soild for 50 or 100 copies, per page			2	0
Perforating 100 copies			0	1
Numbering 1 to 100			0	1

The tenderer must also state where the Printing Office of the contractor is or will be situated.

Any further information can be had on application.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
22nd March 1889. 74

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Sealed tenders for breaking imported stone ballast at the Municipal Depots during the official year 1889-90 will be received by the Vice-Chairman and will be opened by him in the presence of tenderers who may wish to attend at 2 A. M. on the 25 instant.

2. The stone is to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring 2 "inches in diameter and to be stocked for measurement, the work to progress uniformly to completion up to 31st March 1890.

3. Earnest money Rs. 100 to be enclosed with each tender.

4. The successful tenderer, must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within 3 weeks of the acceptance of his tender.

5. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. Any further information required can be had on application.

UDOY NARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent of Stores.
16 March, 1889.

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DIET should be light and nourishnig; hot and highly spiced dishes and spirituous liquors should be avoided.

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and every disorder depending on either functional derangement of the Liver, or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts, such as JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, DYSPEPSIA, PAIN IN THE RIGHT SIDE AND SHOULDER HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, some forms of DIARRHŒA, OFFENSIVE BREATH BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN, OPPRESSION AFTER MEALS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, RESTLESSNESS, WASTING, &c., &c., have their appropriate remedy in

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms which simulate those of HEART DISEASE, while, in fact, the heart with its valves, &c., is perfectly sound.

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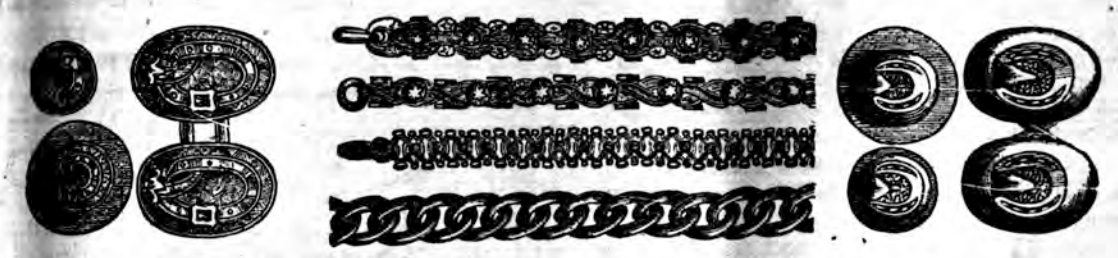

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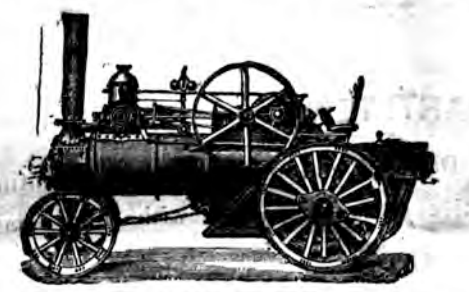

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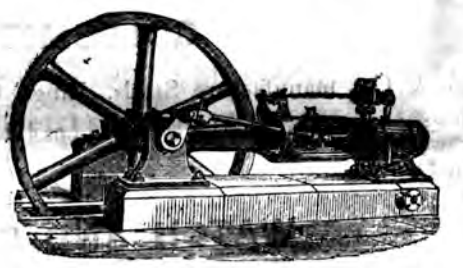

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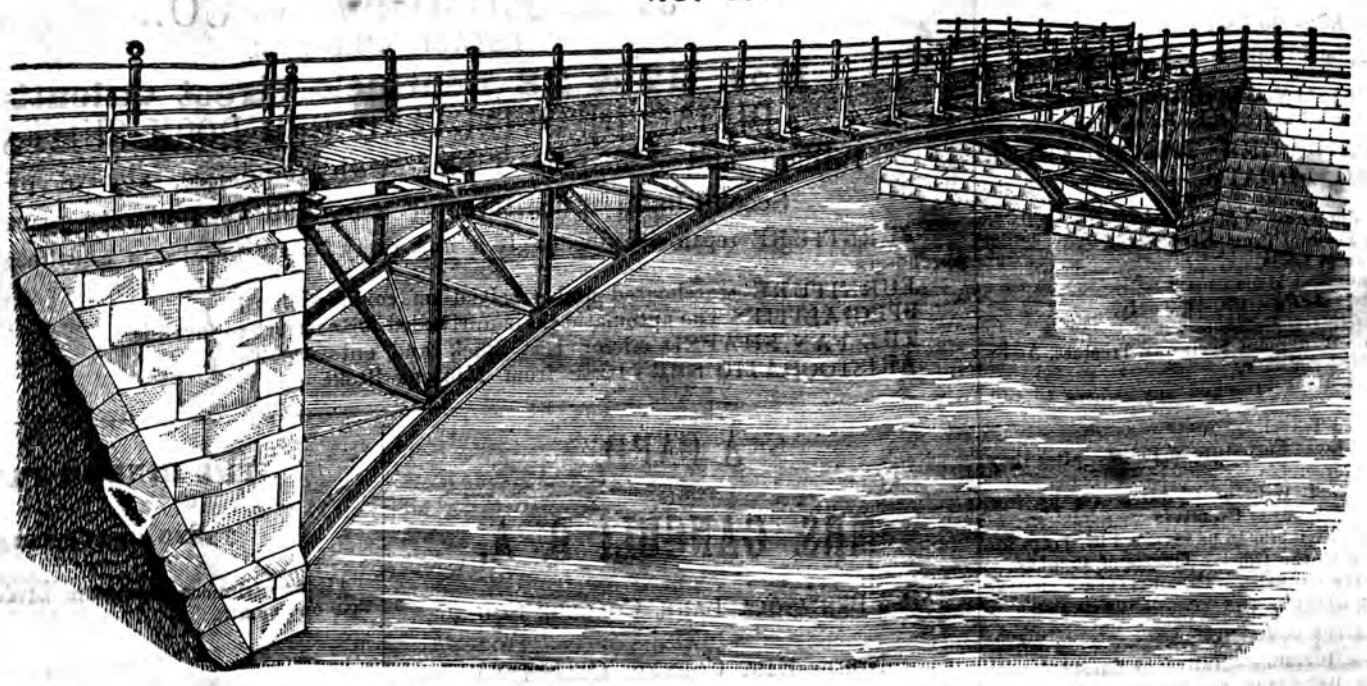

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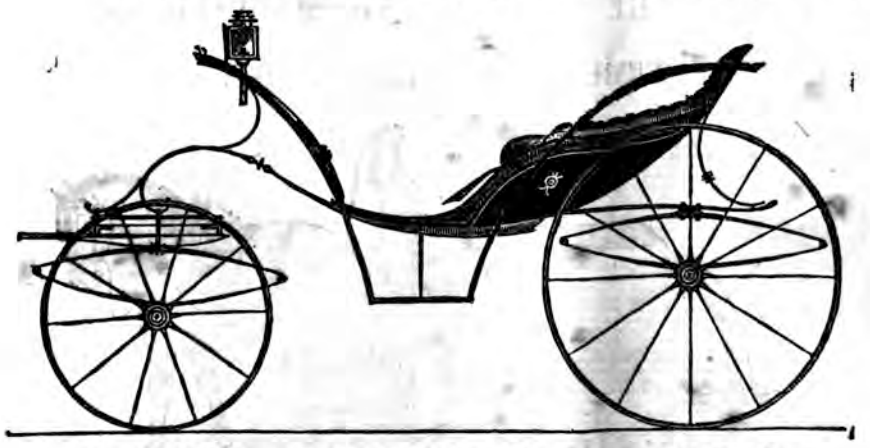

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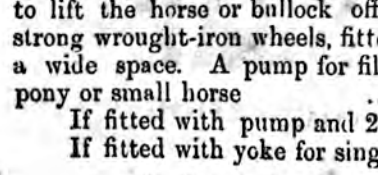

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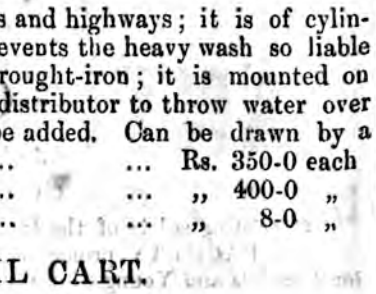

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মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

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নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

বাবু বলদেব পালিত, বাঁকিপুর। শরৎ চন্দ্র মুখোপাধ্যায় হেডমাষ্টার, ক্যানিংকলেজ, লক্ষ্ণৌ, চন্দ্র নারায়ণ গুপ্ত ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট, দুমকা, চারুচন্দ্র চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ ইনস্পেক্টর, বীরভূম, ললিতমোহন বাগচী, গারোহিল, শ্যামাপদ ঘোষ L. M. S. মধুপুর, খগেন্দ্র নারায়ণ চৌধুরী লক্ষীপুর, ধুবড়ী, গিরীশচন্দ্র ঘোষ ডিঃ রেজিষ্ট্রার লক্ষ্ণৌ, গোপালচন্দ্র ঘোষ, চাঁইবাসা, যোগেন্দ্রনাথ গাঙ্গুলী গোলাঘাট, নীলরত্ন মুখোপাধ্যায় উকীল, রাচী, গোবিন্দমোহন রায়, কাকীনিয়া রাজবাটী বিপিন বিহারী গুপ্ত এম, এ, প্রফেসর প্রেসিডেন্সী কলেজ, রামবন্ধু চট্টোপাধ্যায় লছমনপুর, রাজেন্দ্র নারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ মাজিষ্ট্রেট জলপাইগুড়ী, গঙ্গানারায়ণ রায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর সওকান, শ্রীনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় ডিঃ কলেক্টর দারভাঙ্গা R. D. D. Bhattacharji M. D.

All correspondences &c. should be addressed to the Secretary to the Company at Rampore, Boalia and not to any branch establishment elsewhere.29

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